

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
to whom all letters on business must be addressed.

J. S. FULTON, Editor... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied with copy gratis for one year.

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Professional and Business Cards.

FULLER & LAWRENCE.
DISTILLERS AND RECEIVERS OF TURPENTINE, SPIRITS AND ROsin.
We have written to our friends convenient to the market or forward to other markets Naval Stores consigned to our care. We will sell in the market on the Cape Fear River. We will sell in the market or forward to other markets Naval Stores consigned to our care. Orders for Spirit Barrels, Glue, &c., filled on favorable terms.

OFFICE NO. 2 NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 11, 1861.

CHARLES W. HAWES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to the inspection of all Turpentine and Tar entrusted to him.

March 21, 1861.

WILLIAM HOGART.

ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsboro', will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement, and beauty of form and color, and will be submitted in his usual style, with full knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements you may wish to make.

Office 12, South of Griswold's Hotel.

Dee. 20, 1860.

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, &
Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair.

NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicits consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Bacon, Timber, &c.

W. R. SAWYER, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.

John Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N. C., do.

D. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.

Nov. 13, 1860.

GEO. ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office of L. T. Alderman's Store.

Promt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage of my country friends,

Aug. 30, 1860.

T. H. McCOY & CO.,
ROGERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South

Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Aug. 20, 1860.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of

Process and Water Streets.

March 9, 1860.

EDWARD STORKEY.

ALEX. OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Promt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, &c.

Aug. 20, 1860.

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

No. 45 MARKET STREET.

A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glasses, Bar Brushes, Paint Brushes, Ointments, Fancy Goods, Lard, Soap, Seeds, &c., &c., constantly in hand.

The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

Nov. 25, 1860.

H. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

25¢ Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.

Aug. 31, 1860.

C. P. COLOP,

UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,

CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.

Nov. 11, 1860.

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Tarpenting business.

Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.

Nov. 24th, 1860.

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.

The Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bushel, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bushel.

Oct. 14th, 1860.

JOHN MC LAURIN,
SMITH & MC LAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OFFICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.

Nov. 11, 1860.

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office in Mc Melvin's Store, North Water Street.

September 20, 1860.

EDWARD MCPHERSON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Aug. 12th, 1860.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.

Oct. 17th, 1860.

WILLIAM L. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., S. E. corner of Front and Water Streets, immediately opposite SWAY's old stand, Wilmington, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.

May 20, 1860.

JOHN L. MC KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Keeps his services to take contracts in line.

He keeps constant on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, PLASTERING HAM, Philadelphia PRESS BRACE, FIRE BACK, &c., &c.

He is prepared to take contracts in line.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL,
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1861.

THE NEWS.
MONDAY, MAY 27TH.

The death of Ellsworth, shot at Alexandria by Mr. Jackson, of the Marshal House, is said to have created the greatest excitement throughout the North. The name of Jackson, murdered upon his own threshhold for resenting an insult to his home and his flag, ought to rouse the heart of every Virginian and of every true man throughout the South. What business had Ellsworth breaking into the homes of Virginia citizens at the dead of night? He invited his fate. His brutal soldiers showed their brutality by their fiendish insults to the dead body of the gallant Jackson. Their hour is approaching.

The Lincoln government has accepted the services of Miss Dix, the Philanthropist, as chief nurse of the wounded abolitionists. Miss Dix always was a great friend to the *insane*. Her age precludes scandal.

Billy Wilson of the New York Zouaves, denies the rumour so generally circulated that he has to march fifty paces in front of his men to keep them from picking his pockets. There is honor among thieves, and they would not pick the pocket of a brother thief.

The New York Herald speaks of the aggressive campaign just inaugurated by the Lincolns in Virginia, as designed also to include in its scope the two Carolinas.

Without wishing to create unnecessary alarm, we must say that we are not prepared to question the accuracy of this statement, so far, at least, as North Carolina is concerned. South Carolina has the terrors of her climate to stay the march of Northern invasion for some months.

No approach to North Carolina is in immediate danger save her seacoast approaches. United States troops cannot reach her by land either through Virginia or Tennessee for months, if ever. It does seem, however, that the seacoast approaches of the State ought to be well guarded. Without saying what the state of our defences are, we ask Are they sufficient to guard against all reasonable chances of surprise? We do not speak this merely in the interest of this or any other Town. It is a State interest, a Confederate interest that would be affected by the landing of a force from boats at some point on our coast and their gaining possession of our Rail-road lines.

Some of the Northern papers are getting a little sick of the war, and asking whether it cannot be stopped—The game of brag is beginning to be played out and Mr. Seward, shrewd dialectician and wily demagogue as he is, cannot much longer conceal from those whom he has led on to the brink of the present crisis that his qualifications are all those of the partisan and not at all those of the statesman, while the boldness of his dogmas is shown by the result of their first decided success.

He has attempted to bully the South—Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas reply to his menace by joining the Confederacy, and the cannon of Norfolk, of Harper's Ferry, and of Hampton reply to his insults. He and his organs threaten England and France. Verily, the reply from these powers will not be more consoling to Black Dynasty.

TUESDAY, MAY 28TH.

We regret to learn from the Richmond Dispatch that Julius Sadler, a private in Col. Hill's first North Carolina regiment, fell from the cars of the Richmond and York River Railroad, on Friday night last, and was instantly killed. Poor Julius! He was only a boy in years, but a man in spirit and patriotism—When he went through this place with his company, the Hornet's Nest Rifles, of Charlotte, N. C., and we grasped his hand with sincere wishes for his safe return, we did not anticipate so sudden a termination to his career. To his parents in Charlotte this will be a severe blow.

Another paper contains rumors of a fight at Hampton, but there appears to be nothing certain. The rumors all report a victory for the Confederate troops. The report is that a large detachment of Federal troops from Fortress Monroe had been engaged by a small body of Hampton troops early Sunday morning, and the battle continued for two hours, resulting in the complete reinforcement of the Virginians and the defeat of the Federalists, who were forced to retreat to the fort with a loss of over seven hundred men. We give the rumor for what it is worth. The loss of the Virginians is said to have been only about fifty! There is probably something in it, and it is not impossible that our second North Carolina regiment may have had a hand in it.

P. S. Our Telegraphic Reporter states that all these rumors of battles are false.

The Lincoln Government is going to stop its mails in all the seceded States except Tennessee. They are stopped already. We don't want any mails from the North, and our Southern mails are now running independent of Lincoln.

Wm. A. Astor said he would give millions to help Lincoln carry on the war. When asked to redeem his promise, he incontinently backed out.

The privateer steamer Calhoun has captured two more schooners and brought them into the port of New Orleans. She is making money.

The reported engagement at Harper's Ferry is not credited. It is based upon a statement in the Washington Star, a paper edited by the notorious Dug Wallowach, a man who never could tell the truth even when it would serve his purpose better than an untruth. It is reported that the steam tug Yankee has been captured in York River by a party of armed Virginians, who placed themselves on board a river craft, which craft was captured and taken in tow by the "Yankee." When the craft was made fast alongside of the piratical Lincolite tug, the men got up from their concealment and captured the captor.

The Richmond Enquirer urges upon the Virginia Banks the propriety of taking North and South Carolina money on deposit, as circumstances have brought a good deal of such money into Virginia.

The news of the invasion of Virginia has given a stimulus to the military spirit in South Carolina. Five Regiments have already offered themselves. They are ready and equipped, and will move at once. If South Carolina was prompt in beginning the revolution, she will not be slack in carrying it on.

The most civilized Indians on the continent are the Choctaws. They are generally wealthy; in fact their average wealth is greater than that of the people of any State in the Union. They have a Legislature, Newspapers, Schools and Churches. Like all Southern Indian tribes, they are slaveholders. Next to the Choctaws come the Cherokees, more numerous and more heard of, but somewhat less advanced. The Chickasaws are also civilized Indians and slaveholders. As men, intellectually, morally and financially, they are much the superiors of the class of white men brought on from the North by Ellsworth, Wilson, Murderer Sickles, and other corrupted scoundrels.

These Indian nations will join their fate with the South in all honor and sincerity, and we do trust that their devotion may be duly appreciated, and that at last a remnant of a noble race may yet be preserved in the bosom of the Southern Confederacy and as one of its States.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29TH.

The Rowan Artillery, Capt. John A. Ramsay, left Salisbury on Saturday last. The company numbers over one hundred members.

The Lincolns have come out of Washington and have taken the field. There must be, and most probably will be, a brush within this week, and it will be a hard one. God defend the right! The Lincolns are both confident and insolent. The New York Zouaves are so insubordinate that they have been stationed one mile out of Alexandria. There is a tide in these things. The Confederate forces have retreated as far as they will retreat, and they will be ready soon to strike with effect.

Gen. Beauregard has relinquished his command of the federal forces of South Carolina, in consequence of his having been called to another post. Col. R. H. Anderson is now in command of the forces on the Islands and around the harbor of Charleston. Major D. R. Jones, assistant Adjutant General, accompanies Gen. Beauregard to Corinth, Mississippi.

The Steamer Excel, which left Charleston on Sunday last for Savannah, took fire on Monday following, while at anchor off Jekyll Island, and was burnt to the water's edge. She had a cargo of 557 bales cotton, thirty barrels of rice, &c., on board, all of which, excepting seven bales of cotton, were consumed.

W. L. Yancey writes to a friend in Montgomery that he does not doubt the success of his mission to Europe. The invasion of Virginia has redoubled the military enthusiasm at the South and Southwest.

Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury refused offers for the fifteen million loan unless he could get ninety-five. He took only a small portion of the amount advertised for and offered. Now, the bankers in New York have brought down their figures to 80 cents in the dollar. Some three millions can be obtained at 80 cents on the dollar, but for any extensive loan 80 is about the highest figure that can be obtained.

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PRESIDENT DAVIS passed through Wilmington Tuesday, arriving at half past one and leaving at three. He was rather indisposed but not seriously. He made a few remarks, excusing himself from any long speech on account of the state of his health, which precluded any severe effort. His remarks were clear, statesmanlike and to the point; hopeful and indeed confident in the success of our cause, but not boastful or arrogant.

Col. Wigfall of Texas also spoke, and at considerable more length than the President. He was frequently interrupted by applause. We do not hear all of his remarks and attempt no report.

The crowd at the depot was, of course great; greater than we had ever seen there before. The ladies were out in full force. Capt. Savage's very fine company of State Troops was also on the ground. Mr. Davis looks little different from what he has done any time for some years past, but he is greatly older looking than he was when we first saw him on the occasion of Mr. Calhoun's funeral.

A private coach was provided for the Presidential party. At three o'clock the train started amid much enthusiasm, and President Davis went off on his direct route to the new temporary seat of government of the Confederate States. We presume he is now in Richmond, where he has been anxiously looked for, and will be warmly welcomed.

P. S.—We learn that the President and suite arrived at Richmond this morning at 8 o'clock—all well—and was received with great demonstrations of enthusiasm.

Col. D. K. McRae, of the 5th Regiment North Carolina State Troops, is town this morning. The Colonel looks well, and is ready to do good service in any emergency. He will, ere long, be at the seat of war, and will do his full duty towards sustaining the honor of the State.—*Daily Journal*, 29th inst.

ANOTHER COMPANY FROM SAMPSON.—The Holmes Riflemen from Sampson County, arrived here last evening. They are a fine body of troops numbering seventy-five men exclusive of officers, and their ranks will probably be still further swelled by new accessions.

The officers of the Riflemen are—Captain, O. L. Chestnut; First Lieut., J. W. Wright; Second Lieut., John McRae, Jr., John W. Brown.

Daily Journal, 29th inst.

WE NOTICE that Walter Gwynn, Esq., has been appointed to the position of Brigadier-General in North Carolina. Without any personal bitterness or disrespect to Mr. Gwynn, we must say that we regret this appointment. Mr. Gwynn resigned at Norfolk. The whole world will think that the was superseded by Virginia, his native State, but picked up by North Carolina.

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THE ONSLOW GUARDS.—We understand that the "Onslow Guards," under command of Captain Geo. T. Duffy have tendered their services to the Governor, and been accepted, and ordered to Gaysburg immediately.

Captain Hall's Company of "Rangers" enlisted for the war, have been tendered to the Governor and accepted. Their position will be as Company A. of the 2d (Col. Tew's) Regiment, North Carolina State Troops. Captain Hall will leave in a few days for Gadsden, and will go thence to the scenes of action in Virginia. Wherever Captain Hall and his company may be placed, we shall confidently expect to receive a good account of them.

Mr. Spellman, of the Raleigh *State Journal* has

associated with him in the editorial management of that paper. Mr. Wm. Robinson, late Editor of the Goldsboro *Rough Notes*.

Mr. Robinson is well known as an accomplished scholar, and as one of the best political writers in our State, as well as one of the very earliest and most ardent friends of the Southern cause.

The present arrangement is but temporary. We trust, however, that Mr. Spellman's anticipation of being able to make it more permanent in its character may not fail of realization.

Christian Duty in the Present Time of Trouble.

This is the title of a Sermon preached at St. James' Church, Wilmington, N. C., on the 5th Sunday after Easter, 1861, by the Right Rev. Thos. Atkinson, D. D. Bishop of North Carolina.

It has been published by the request of a number of gentlemen of town, with a view to an extensive circulation. We have certainly derived much pleasure from its perusal, and have no hesitation in commending it to all, both old and young, feeling assured that not only pleasure but profit may be derived from reading it.

This Sermon in pamphlet form may be obtained at the bookstores in this place, where copies are for sale.

There are rumors in town of a landing of the troops at Suffolk, at Roanoke Island, and at sundry other places, on our borders. We have reason to believe—in fact we might say to know—that these rumors are wholly erroneous. Troops have been landed at Newport News, on the Hampton side of the Roads, not on the Norfolk or Suffolk side.

THE BLADEN VOLUNTEERS were at the fire yesterday and worked like men. They are exactly made of the right material of a fire or under fire. Their noble exertions contributed largely to prevent the fire of yesterday extending ruinously. Of course our own firemen did all that could have been required of them, but the men of Bladen were in every sense volunteers.

Muster them into service, even if they only go for twelve months. They'll stay by their country if she is still menaced after their time is out, and all the time.

Daily Journal, 28th inst.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL, CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1861.

THE NEWS. MONDAY, MAY 27TH.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1861.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3cts. per quarter, out of the State 6cts. per quarter.

THURSDAY, MAY 23d.

Capt. Johnson, with a company of 120 strong, left Pitt County on Tuesday last, for Ocracoke Inlet, in Carteret county.

Capt. G. B. Singletary, with a company of about 140 members, are expected to leave the same county this week for Newbern. Also another company commanded by Capt. Morell, about 100 strong, have probably left for Newbern.

Pitt county has borrowed \$25,000 for the purpose of equipping and supporting her volunteers, and she sends three full companies of as brave fellows as can be raised in any section. Our correspondent says they will leave "with flying colors, eager for the fray." They will make their mark, if ever brought into action.

The first vote of the Virginia volunteers, received here, was taken on Tuesday last by the regiment under command of Col. D. A. Weisiger, stationed at Norfolk, and resulted unanimously for secession. Out of 135 votes cast by two companies stationed at Alexandria, there were only two votes against ratifying the ordinance.

The Confederate States Tariff bill has received several important changes, but the injunction of secession had not been removed at last accounts, and the changes were not generally known. It is said that the duty on silk has been fixed at 15 cents.

The latest news from Texas states that the city of Galveston had been thoroughly fortified. The federal officers arrested by Maj. VonDorn have been released on parole. It is reported and believed that Cortinas is preparing for an extensive raid on the Rio Grande. Fort Brown is said to be well protected.—Capt. Reynolds, federal quarter-master at San Antonio, has resigned.

The Baltimore South learns upon good authority that the small pax has made its appearance among the Pennsylvania troops encamped outside of the Fort, and that three cases were transferred to the care of the Physician at the Marine Hospital, by the Surgeons of the regiments in which they occurred. The South has no doubt that every pains will be taken to prevent the spread of the disease into the city, but the simple fact is suggestive of the doubtful advantages of a military occupation.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says that a percussion cap factory has been established in that city.

The Charlotte N. C. Bulletin informs us that two enterprising citizens of that town are making arrangements for the erection of Powder Mills in the neighborhood of that place. Success attend the undertaking.

A dispatch to the Charleston Courier dated Savannah, Ga., May 21, says that "the Spanish bark Laura, from Barcelona for Savannah, was chased by the Harriet Lane to-day, from daylight to mid-day, the Harriet Lane firing at her all the time. The Laura entered William County, Virginia, during the canvas of last year, and prevented its being hoisted again. He was a zealous Southern Rights man, and would have shot Ellsworth if he had known that it would be his last act.

A correspondent from Pensacola, writing to the Mobile Evening News, after speculating upon the probable time of the opening of the fire on Fort Pickens, says: "But commence when it will, I don't think I risk much in saying that in sixty hours after the first gun is fired, there will not be a Yankee left in Fort Pickens. A hundred and forty guns converging on one point for sixty hours, would drive the devil from his hole." Strong remark that. Make hell too hot to hold the devil."

The Tycoon of Japan has married the Mikado's daughter. A young woman. Blackens her teeth by way of ornament. Eats rats. He is entitled to eleven more wives, thus making up the dozen.

South, since Liverpool seems to absorb nearly all the steamship intercourse with the North.

There are between twelve and fifteen thousand troops at Harper's Ferry, spoiling for a fight. There is also a considerable force below at the Point of Rocks.—Federal spies from Pennsylvania are reported to have been within the lines of the Confederate troops on the line of the Potomac drawing plans and sending them to Lincoln. Among these spies is W. W. Nise, a Captain of the eighth Pennsylvania regiment, and a man named Samuel J. Bea. If either of these spies had been caught, they ought to have been hung on the spot. If ever hereafter caught, let them be hung at any rate. All spies must be treated summarily.

Gen. R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia, who has just reached home from Montgomery, reports twenty-five thousand more southern troops on their way to Virginia and to arrive there within a few days. The North Carolina troops are going on to Richmond. Norfolk, ought, as far as possible, to be held by troops from the lower part of Virginia, inasmuch as they are inured to the climate and can serve there during the summer with comparative impunity, while those from the up-country might not do so.

It appears that the Marion Rifles, Captain Watson, of Portsmouth, Va., attached to Col. Pryor's regiment, voted 64 out of 66 votes for the late Union. The company is composed of Northern employees from the late Federal Navy Yard. The men have been deprived of their arms, and the officers arrested.—The company will be probably disbanded.

Virginia has no doubt gone immensely for secession.—The secession majority will be overwhelming, spite of the maneuvers of the miscreant Carlile or the few Pennsylvania and Ohio interlopers in the panhandle counties, and the free soil town of Wheeling.

It is reported, probably with some truth, that there is an agent of the French Government, named Baroche, travelling in the Southern States, ostensibly collecting information for the commercial bureau of the ministry of public works, but in reality sending political and military information of the progress of the existing difficulties to his government. It is also said that Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the Times, in addition to his letters for publication in that sheet, sends other and more confidential despatches to officials connected with the British government. The Northern papers, following the cue given them by Mr. Seward, begin to threaten the European powers with dreadful consequences if they look upon the South with any favour. One of them says, speaking of England and France: "It were better for the leading powers in question to reflect long and deeply before they take steps which may involve them in consequences they little dream of perhaps at this moment." Mr. L. N. Buonaparte and Mrs. Victoria D'Este will please take notice.

Mr. Jackson the proprietor of the Marshall House in Alexandria, Va., who is reported to have shot Ellsworth in New York, and been butchered by Ellsworth's Zouaves, is the same gentleman who cut down the Lincoln and Hamlin tail, at Occoquan, Prince William County, Virginia, during the canvas of last year, and prevented its being hoisted again. He was a zealous Southern Rights man, and would have shot Ellsworth if he had known that it would be his last act.

A correspondent from Pensacola, writing to the Mobile Evening News, after speculating upon the probable time of the opening of the fire on Fort Pickens, says: "But commence when it will, I don't think I risk much in saying that in sixty hours after the first gun is fired, there will not be a Yankee left in Fort Pickens. A hundred and forty guns converging on one point for sixty hours, would drive the devil from his hole." Strong remark that. Make hell too hot to hold the devil."

The Tycoon of Japan has married the Mikado's daughter. A young woman. Blackens her teeth by way of ornament. Eats rats. He is entitled to eleven more wives, thus making up the dozen.

Tobacco.

More than half the customs revenue of the Empire of France is derived from tobacco, which is there a government monopoly, while in England the duties upon tobacco yield an annual revenue nearly equivalent to one-fourth of the whole revenue from customs. Great Britain collects over twenty millions of dollars a year from the tax on tobacco alone.

It strikes us that England and France have some little interest in the difficulties now pending, involving, as the course of the Lincoln government does, so much of the revenue of their governments, and so much of the employment of their people. Tobacco with the English and French is still "the Virginia weed," and it may well be questioned whether the blockade which prevents the export of Virginia and North Carolina tobacco will not be set seriously and resented as strongly as that which looks upon "sea-islands" or "uplands."

War.

Day by day the circle narrows. The actual outbreak of hostilities upon a vast scale cannot long be postponed, and we may as well make up our minds for it. The seat of the main hostilities for the time will be most likely in Virginia, and Virginia must be sustained; but these hostilities will not be exclusively confined to Virginia. The coast of North Carolina will be threatened.

The recruiting business is continued in Baltimore by Lincoln. Eight companies are reported to have been completed for service. A number of muskets and pikes have been seized in Baltimore and other parts of Maryland by federal officers.

The 2nd New York Regiment arrived in Washington City on the 21st via Baltimore. Eleven more regiments were to follow immediately.

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The Southern Congress will re-assemble in Richmond, Va., on the 20th of July. The War Department will be removed to that city at once, if it has not already been removed.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, (New School) now in session at Syracuse, N. Y., have passed strong resolutions sustaining the rump Government—at any cost.

The Washington Star acknowledges that the Monticello received one or two shots in her hull, from Sewell's Point battery, in the recent action.

All dispatches sent North are seized by the Lincoln Government, with a view of obtaining information of our movements, and procuring evidence against Northern sympathizers.

Lieut. Jas. Cheeves, of the Petersburg Light Dragoons, was shot through the foot a few days since, by the accidental discharge of a pistol. He was stationed at the time 15 miles below Portsmouth.

We have reason to believe that the vessels with tapers and troops for the Southern coast are now under orders. Where the blow may fall is not known. It will be on the weakest point, we may be sure.

Notice to Merchants and Shippers.

The Secretary of War of the Confederate States has decided that all sorts of Naval Stores, including Rosin, Turpentine, Spirits of Turpentine, Tar, &c., are munitions of war, and their export to the United States will not be permitted; consequently no permit will be given to any vessel bound from this port to any port in the United States, whose cargo, in whole or in part, shall consist of any of the above named articles.

We are indebted to the Raleigh Register for the

Convention proceedings to-day's Journal. We copy one, took place on the 7th inst., at Mr. Gregory's private residence. The United States Minister, Mr. Dallas, refused to introduce these gentlemen without instructions from his Government. This makes but little difference, however. If the facts can be presented in a private interview, it is so much the better.

Circumstances are fast moving us towards such a point as will compel the recognition of the South by European powers, who will soon make or find a cause belli with Mr. Lincoln's Government, should that attempt to maintain its blockade, or keep up its insane attempt at coercion. Things will come straight after a while. By the way, Mr. Gregory is a member of Parliament from a West of Ireland city and county, which is anxious to have a steamship line to some American port or ports, and probably looks to the

South, since Liverpool seems to absorb nearly all the steamship intercourse with the North.

Gen. Edmund Burke of Concord, N. H., at a meeting recently called in that city for the purpose of raising funds for a volunteer company, said: "This was a war against our own brothers. There is no glory to be won in such a war. There were both glory and honor to be won in a war against a foreign enemy; but not in the miserable business of butchering our own brothers."

General Doniphan, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, is on the stump in Missouri, in favor of secession.

Companys continued to arrive from the West, and indeed from all parts of the State. Besides those on the Fair ground, which is a capital place, there are Companies all around town, so that it would be somewhat difficult to state exactly the number at Raleigh now, and if we did know it accurately we would be cautious about giving any information that might fall into the hands of the enemy. Captain Sinclair's Fayetteville Company of State troops is out at the Fair Ground. It is a fine body of men and very well equipped and drilled. The

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